In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Augusta assembled at Staunton on Monday, the 25th ultimo, to give expression to their sentiments in reference to the late compromise measures passed by Congress. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the fol-

lowing officers: Col. JAMES CRAWPORD, President. James Points, Esq. First Vice President.
Col. Samuel Harnsbarger, Second Vice President.
Jacob Baylor, Esq. Third Vice President.
John McCue, Esq. Fourth Vice President.
Joseph A. Waddell, First Secretary.
Frederick J. Alfred, Second Secretary.

WM KINNEY, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on Invitation, reported that but one of the gentlemen invited to attend and address the meeting was present, the Hon. JAMES McDowell, the Representative of the Staunton district in Congress; but that letters had been received from Messrs. CLAY. Cass, Webster, Dickinson, and STUART. The letters of Mr. CLAY, Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr STUART were read, as follows:

## Mr. Clay's Letter.

ASHLAND, NOVEMBER 18, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your letter of the 6th instant, inviting me to attend a mass meeting at Staunton or the 25th instant, having for its object an expression of public opinion in regard to the measures adopted at the recent ses-sion of Congress, for tranquillizing the country and re-establishing concord and harmony. Concurring cordially in the patriotic object of the proposed meeting, I should be extremely happy, if it were in my power, to be able to accept your invitation and to assist in the proceedings and deliberations of the meeting. But it is not. Having but lately returned home, after a session of Congress of most extraordinary duration, my private affairs require an attention which will not allow me to leave this place for Washington until early in next month. must, therefore, limit myself to an expression of my hopes and good wishes and prayers for the success of your proposed

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servent. Messrs. William Kinney, L. Waddell, James Points, B. Crawford, and Wm. Frazier.

## Mr. Cass's Letter.

DETROIT, NOVEMBER 14, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I cannot be with you at the meeting of the friends of the Union, proposed to be held at Augusta on the 25th instant, for other engagements will deprive me of that pleasure. But my heart will be there, and you have all my sympathies and my hopes in the good work you are about to do. It has been difficult for one, as far advanced in years as do. It has been difficult for one, as far advanced in years as I am, whose birth preceded the present constitution, and whose active life has passed most happily under it, to believe it is in peril. The belief has come slowly and reluctantly; but it has ripened into conviction, and there are measures and purposes, loudly and zealously advocated North and South, which will break up this glorious Confederation, and leave its fragments the sport of accident, or the prey of ambition or violence upless the nearly come to the rescue, and, anior violence, unless the people come to the rescue, and, ani-mated by the spirit of their fathers, determine to maintain it as it was established, by a just regard of each to the rights and feelings of all. Secession, disunion, dissolution—what ominous words are these to break upon an American ear! ominous words are these to break upon an American ear:
Never before was so great a measure of prosperity enjoyed by
any sation upon the face of the earth. Never before were
personal and political liberty and equal rights so widely
spread and firmly secured as in this republic, stretching across
the continent from ocean to ocean. Never was our example more necessary or more encouraging to the people of Europe seeking that long lost freedom which is now our heritage, which has made our country the wonder of the world, though they have failed to fill our hearts with gratitude to that Providence which has thus distinguished us with its blessings. And why should we rashly reject them, and commit ourselves to the chances of such a future as we must enter into, were the bonds once broken which now hold us together. Nothing but overwhelming necessity would justify such a sacrifice of the present and of the future. Let either section of the Union say if such necessity exists. It would be vain to seek it, were not local feeling excited and one portion of the country arrayed against another upon questions touching a subject which is beyond the constitutional sphere of the General Government. The dangerous topics which engaged the attention of Congress at the last session were adjusted wisely and justly, as I had hoped satisfactorily. They were adjusted, leaving untouched the rights of every portion of the country, and thus giving no triumph to one section over another. All may approve this system of measures without any sacrifice of that self-respect which is as dear to communities as individuals. The success belongs to all, for it is the success of the constitution, and not of a party local or political; and I hope and trust that ere long it will be bailed as the last and not the least guaranty of the perpetuity of our institutions, and of the Union which secures them. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

LEWIS CASS.

# Mr. Webster's Letter.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1850. GENTLEMEN: On my arrival in this city last evening had the pleasure to receive your communication of the 7th instant. It is a refreshing and encouraging and a patriotic letter. You speak the sentiments which become the people of the great and ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. You speak as Wythe, and Pendleton, Jefferson, Marshall, and Madison would speak were they yet among us. You speak of the Union of these States; and what idea can suggest more lively emotion in the minds of the American people, of present prosperity, past renown, and future hopes? Giadly present prosperity, past renown, and future hopes? Giadly would I be with you, gentlemen, on the proposed occasion, and as one of your countrymen and fellow-citizens, assure you of my hearty sympathy with you, in the opinions which you express, and my unchangeable purpose to co-operate with you and other good men in upholding the honor of the States and the Constitution of the Government. How happy should I be to present myself in Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, and there to pledge mutual faith with the men of Au-gusta and Rockbridge, Bath, Alleghany, and Pocahontas, Highland, Pendleton, and Rockingham, that while we live the institutions of our wise and patriotic sires shall not want supporters, and that, so far as may depend on us, the civied world shall never be shocked by beholding such a pro digy as the voluntary dismemberment of this glorious Repub No. gentlemen, never, never! If it shall come to that political martyrdom is preferable to such a sight. It is better to die whi'e the honor of the country is untarnished, and the flag of the Union still flying over our heads, than to live old that honor gone forever and that flag prostrate in the dust. Gentlemen, I speak warmly, because I feel warmly, and because I know that I speak to men whose hearts I know are as warm as my own in support of the country and

I am lately from the North, where I have mixed extensively with men of all classes and all parties, and I assure you, gentlemen, through the masses of the Northern people the general feeling and the great cry is for the Union and for its preservation. There ere, it is true, men to be found, some of perverse purposes, and some of bewildered imagination, who affect to suppose that some possible but undefined good would arise from a dissolution of the ties which bind these United States together, but be assured the number of these men is small, the eminent leaders of all parties rebuke them, and while there prevails a general purpose to maintain the Union as it is, that purpose embraces, as its just and necessary means, a n of supporting the rights of all the States, precisely as they stand guarantied and secured by the Constitu tion. And you may depend upon it that every provision in that instrument in favor of the rights of Virginia and the other Southern States, and every constitutional act of Congress, passed to uphold and enforce those rights, will be upheld and maintained not only by the power of the law, but also by the prevailing influence of public opinion. Accidents may occur to defeat the execution of a law in a particular instance ; misguided men may, it is possible, sometimes enable others to clude the claims of justice and the rights founded in solemn constitutional compact, but, on the whole, and in the end, the law will be executed and obeyed; the South will see that there is principle and patrio'ism, good sense and honesty, in the seneral minds of the North; and that among the great mass of intelligent citizens in that quarter the general disposition to ask for justice is not stronger than the disposition to grant

Gentlemen, we are brethren; we are descendants of those who labored together with intense anxiety for the establishment of the present Federal Constitution; let me ask you, gentlemen, to teach your young men, into whose hands the power of the country must soon fall, to go back to the close of the Revolutions. of the Revolutionary war, to contemplate the feebleness and incompetency of the confederation of States then existing; and to trace the steps by which the intelligence and patriot ism of the great men of that day led the country to the adop-tion of the existing constitution; teach them to study the proceedings, votes, and reports of committees in the old Congress; especially draw their attention to the leading part ta ken by the Assembly of Virginia from 1783 onward; direct their minds to the Convention at Annapolis in 1786; and by the contemplation and study of these events and these eff rts, let them see what a mighty thing it was to establish the Government under which we have now lived so prosperously and so gioriously for sixty years. But pardon me; I must not

write an essay or make a speech. Virginia! true-hearted Virginia ! stand by your country, stand by the work of your fathers, stand by the Union of the States, and may Almighty God prosper all our efforts in the cause of liberty, and in the cause of that United Government which renders this people the happiest people upon which the sun ever shone!

I am, gentlemen, yours truly and faithfully,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Wm. Kinney, Wm. Frazier, Benj. Crawford, James Points, and L. Waddell, Esqs., Committee.

#### Mr. Dickinson's Letter.

BINGHAMPTON, (N. Y.) NOVEMBER 14, 1850. BINGHAMPTON, (N. Y.) NOVEMBER 14, 1630.

GENTLEMEN: I regiet that I shall be unable to accept your flattering invitation to attend and address a mass meeting at Staunton, on the 25th instant, composed of the people of Augusta and adjoining counties, for the purpose of enabling them to express their opinion of the recent measures of adjustment passed by Congress—for it would afford me great pleasnre to be with you. The friends of the Union have a high and holy duty to discharge, and they should embrace every exprortunity to confer together to strengthen each other's every opportunity to confer together to strengthen each other's hands, and to devise means for more effectually driving be-yond the borders of our Heaven-favored Confederacy the demon spirit of disunion. They have schieved a mighty constitutional triumph in the success of the benign measures of conciliation, and have now only to stand by and defend them conciliation, and have now only to stand by and defend them as they would their household gods. While the South have much to discourage and dishearten, and more to annoy and irritate, in the foul currents of abolitionism, which have been rolling against them, they have the gratification to know that the "Wilmot proviso," so recently the stalking horse of demagogues and guiding star of hypocrites and fanatics, has been quietly consigned to the place appropriated to decayed humbugs, and that all the Territories of the United States have been overshired without it. Abolitionism will now convenied been organized without it. Abolitionism will now congregate her motley and treasonable horde for a breach of the article of the constitution requiring the restoration of fugitives from service. She will struggle over it with the convulsive energies of death throse, and essay to counterfeit the voice of honest philanthropy in her artificial wailings; and this, too, will, after it has strutted its brief hour, he arraigned, tried, and condemned to "follow in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor." The great mass of the Northern people, though occasionally misled by party associations, and deceived by false and collateral issues, are true to the principles of the constitution, and, when once the great question of obedience to the laws is presented, will prove themselves worthy of the best days of the Republic.

I rejoice that the spirit of the "Old Dominion" is moving.

She whose wise counsels and self-secrificing devotion to the cause of liberty contributed so essentially to the formation of the Confederacy may, by the influence of her potential voice, restore fraternal relations between estranged members of the same great family, and preserve the blessings of the Union to future generations. Oh, how worthless and ignoble are all the triumphs of administrations, the elevation of individuals, or the success of parties, compared with the preservation of our glorious inheritance! How many hallowed associa-tions cluster around it! How many untold blessings has it conferred upon its children! How many wretched outcasts has it sheltered from persecution and death! How many down-trodden and oppressed mortals has it snatched from destruction and nurtured in its bosom! May Heaven, in the plentitude of its mercy, preserve it, and change the hearts of those who would raise their parricidal hands against it! With sentiments of high consideration and regard, I as

sincerely your friend and fellow-citizen, in the bonds of fra-ternal Union. D. S. DICKINSON.

## Mr. Stuart's Letter.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the re-ceipt of the invitation which you were kind enough to send me, on behalf of the citizens of Augusta, to attend the mass meeting which it is proposed to hold at Staunton on the 25th instant. I rejoice that such a meeting has been called, and look with much interest to the result of its deliberation In the present condition of public affairs it is peculiarly pro-per that the people should meet together, without respect to party, in primary assemblies, to give expression to the true party, in primary assemblies, to give expression to the true public sentiment of the country. They have already delayed it too long, and suffered politicians—men more interested in their own advancement, and the success of party manouvres, than in the welfare of the country—to speak and to act for them, and to put our glorious Union in peril. The people have been quietly pursuing their ordinary vocations, no dreaming of danger, whilst the country has been pushed to the very verge of civil convulsion and disunion. It is time they should throw off their apathy. They must awake to just sense of the danger which surrounds them, or it will be too late. They have escaped so many perils in times that have passed, that they are slow to believe that they are, as it were, slumbering on a volcano.

I wish I could be present at your meeting, to speak to the people face to face and try and rouse them to a sense of their

responsibility. The near approach of the session of Congress, and the pressure of official business in anticipation of that event, will, however, prevent my personal attendance. I and the peace of the country will mainly depend on the course which the people of Virginia may adopt in the present crisis. If they give countenance to the wild and wicked spirit of disunion which stalks undisguised through the land, they will find that they have abandoned what has justly been termed the palladium of our liberties. I may be supposed by some persons to use language which is stronger than is warranted by the occasion. But I assure you such is not the fact. I am no alarmist, nor am I given to despondency. But I can-not close my eyes to facts, which I probably have better opportunities than persons in the interior of knowing. There has been a melancholy change in the feelings of the people towards the Union in the few years which have elapsed since I represented the Augusta district in the House of Representatives. Then we all cherished toward the Union a feeling of reverence akin to that which we feel for our mothers. It partook of the sanctity of a religious sentiment. And when John Quincy Adams—a man venerable for his years, his station, and his private virtues—dared, even in partuance of the mandate of his constituents, to present for the consideration of the House of Representatives a proposition to dissolve the Union, it was received with a burst of indignation which was echoed from all parts of the country; and nothing but his advanced age, and the assurances which he gave of nonconcurrence in the prayer of the petition, saved him from the disgrace of public censure or expulsion from his seat. Little more than seven years have passed away, and now we find men in all parts of the Union openly advocating its di solution. Pamphlets are written and widely disseminated to promote that end. Newspapers have been established at the seat of government to widen the breach. And in both branches of the National Legislature members are found openly advocating the overthrow of the Constitution as it descended to us from our fathers. Do these things bode no evil? Are these times for the people to forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty?". Let the idea go abroad that Virginia sanctions sentiments like these, and our Union is a rope of sand. The only safe reliance that I can see is, for Virginia to assume her old position of mediator and pacificator. Let her speak in language that cannot be misunder-stood. Let her blend kindness with firmness. But let no

lingering doubt remain as to her loyalty to the Union. Near twenty years ago the Union was in danger. Genera Jackson, who was then at the belm of State, proclaimed that it "must be preserved." As soon as he assumed that position old party lines were obliterated, and Whigs and Dem

crats with patriotic zeal rallied to his support. Oid Augusta, with all her devotion to Whig principles, pledged herself in solemn assembly to sustain him, and she was prepared to redeem the pledge at every hazard.

After the lapse of a score of years, a still greater and a more widespread feeling of disloyalty to the Confederacy threatens its existence. Gen. Jackson slumbers in his grave, and at this moment were are plotting, almost over his schese. and at this moment men are plotting, almost over his ashes, the disruption of that Union to which his best affections were so entirely devoted. And in the North and the South bodies of men are forming who are laboring without cessation to sap the foundations on which it rests.

I rejoice, however, to assure you that you have a man the head of the Government not less devoted to the Union than Jackson, and not less determined to use all the powers vested in him by the Constitution to maintain it. He justly appreciates his obligations to maintain the integrity of the Constitution, and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He will know no distinction between the North and the South, but will enforce obedience to the laws every where. It remains to be seen whether the people will sustain him.

We have recently seen an illustrious example of the sur

ender of partisan prejudices and feelings on the alter of patriotism in the Senate of the United States. What patriot did not feel a proud satisfaction when he beheld Clay, and Cass, and Webster, and Dickinson, and Foote, the champions and leaders of their respective parties, forgetting their encient fueds, and standing shoulder to shoulder, doing bettle for the

The names appended to your invitation, embracing prominent men of both political parties, give me the assurance that kindred feeling of patriotism, which rises shove all party, prompts the movement in Augusta. Let it spread through-out the State, and the Union is safe. The Nashville Con-vention now looks to Virginia to lead off in the march of The friends of the Union book to her to bear their standard in the perilous conflict. Let her true sentiments be spoken, and I cannot doubt on which side she will take her stand. But if she leaves politicians to speak for her, no

After reading those and some other Letters-

THOMAS J. MICHIE, Esq., chairman of the com nittee on resolutions, offered the following, which at his request were read to the meeting by Col. John B. Baldwin, a member of the committee:

Whereas at a public meeting of friends of the Union, held t Castle Garden, in the city of New York, on the 30th day f October last, the following resolutions were unanimously

[Here follow the New York resolutions which we have

[Here follow the New York resolutions which we have before published ]
Now, recognising in these proceedings the Union-loving, lawabiding, and covenant keeping spirit in which our Constitution was adopted, and in which alone it can be preserved:

\*Resolved\*\*, That upon the platform indicated in these resolutions, the broad platform of THE CONSTITUTION, THE COMPROMISE, AND THE UNION, we are prepared to meet all good citizens of every section and of every party, and, discarding all minor differences, to give them a cordial, hearty, and honest support against all opposers.

and honest support against all opposers.

Resolved, That as the friends of the Compromis lovers of the Union, we feel it to be due to truth and to the sacred cause in which we are enlisted, to declare that, from our knowledge of the opinions and feelings of the whole Southern people, we are satisfied that the maintenance of the Compromise in all its parts, without modification or amend-

ent, is essential to the preservation of the Union. The President then introduced Mr. McDowell who delivered a highly patriotic and eloquent ad-dress, which was repeatedly interrupted by enthu-siastic applause from the audience.

After Mr. McDowell sat down the resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### SPEECHES AT NEW ORLEANS.

After the reading of the resolutions adopted a he great Union Meeting at New Orleans, (which

were published in our last paper,)—
Senator Downs was introduced to the meeting The shouts of applause that broke forth on his appearance (says the Bee) were perfectly terrific, and ome time elapsed before even the band, which had struck up "Yankee Doodle," could be heard. When the music ceased, the honorable gentleman spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens: For the kind manner in which one of the resolutions just proposed to you expresses an approbation of my public services, and for the courteous and hospitable man-ner in which I have been received during my recent visit among you, I beg to express my profound thanks and grati-tude. To meet such marks of approbation, from such a people, in such a place, and under such circumstances, is no ordinary compliment. This demonstration is the more gratifying to me from the source from which it comes. It is no party triumph; such a thing is of daily occurrence. But to see a whole people, divided usually by strong party lines, rise up spontaneously, and by one common impulse hall with approbation a public servant who has, during most of his public service, been a decided party man, and subject to all the excitement, opposition, and reproaches incident to such a position, is no ordinary occurrence, and springs from no ordinary occurrence. pary motives; and it deserves, as I assure you it receives, no ordinary consideration from the humble individual who is the object of it. But he is not vain enough to suppose that this originates in any peculiar merits in him, or any services rendered by him. No; it comes from a deeper source. Your love and reverence for the Union—that Union which the love and reverence for the Union—that Union which the Father of his Country and his compatriots secured by their lives, and as a legacy to their posterity. He has been fortunate enough, at an unfortunate period, to be your exponent and representative in endeavoring to protect that sacred institution, and is now made the instrument of your expressing, not only your undiminished attachment to it, but your admiration for it, greater than ever from the new dangers through which it has I hope safely carried us. [Cheers] which it has, I hope, safely carned us. [Cheers.]

After making some explanations of matters appertaining himself personally, for which Mr. D. deemed the occasion not inappropriate, he returned to the subject of the meeting as follows :

I now come to the more immediate objects of the meeting. [Cheers.] I regret to see that objections have been made in some quarters to this assembly, and that sinister motives have been attributed to it, some ascribing it to Whig influence, and others assigning a Democratic reason. I conceive the charge to be utterly groundless; there is, indeed, no color for it.

Why should a meeting composed of Whigs and Democrats be objected to? Has not this whole question been discussed rithout any reference to party? The interests at stake were indeed far too weighty to be mixed up with politics. It was only by the union of all men and of all parties that an adjust-ment of the delicate questions could be brought about. So must beg you, therefore, in my behalf, to say to the people of Augusta that I verily believe that the integrity of the Union momentous were the objects in view that we absolutely forgot could ever have been obtained by party; every measure coupled with this leaven would have been indiscreet and ineffectual. Then, fellow-citizens, it is futile; it is unwise to
find, fault with any gentlemen because on so great an occasion
they forgot party. [Givers.] Such accusations and innuendoes, come they from what quarter they may, have no terrors
for me. They endeavored to deter me at Washington in the discharge of my duties by saying that, if I persisted in scting so and so, Clay would be President, or Webster, or somebody else. I answered, let it be so. I am a party man in the strictest acceptation of the term, and where party issues come up, I shall never flinch; but when we travel over new ground, not yet struck by party, and where the mixing up of party elements could only be productive of mischief, I am for dis-carding it. [Cheers.] If I succeed in my late course, and if it eventuates to my credit, I not only expect the approbation of my party, but of my country. [Cheers.] If I fail, let me

sink solitary and alone. But I am told in a public print that I am ruining my party. In the first case, I do not believe it. I do not believe that a good cause was ever injured by a good act, and I think I have an indisputable right to come here and commune with and con-gratulate you on the late happy issue of national events. But I am told again that my party will be prostrated by the course I am pursuing. I do not fear it. But if I did, what then? My party is my country. If I fall to-day, twenty others will arise in defence of the same principle; if my party falls, other parties will spring up out of the ruins; but if the Union fall, who shall rebuild it? The great architects that framed it— Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, &c. —moulded it as no other human hands can mould, and the edifice, once pulled down, can never be replaced by a structure of equal mate-

rials. [Cheers.] I will now very briefly, for I feel somewhat feeble, devote a few words to what are called the compromise measures, embracing five different subjects, viz. the admission of Cali-fornia, the Territorial bills for Utah and New Mexico, the

Texas boundary, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

When the bill for the admission of California was first presented I opposed it, because I thought the boundaries ought to be restricted; but when presented in connexion with other measures, the whole of which forming a plan of adjustment which I deemed essential for the salvation of the country, I could not object. And now, when these measures have passed, they ought to be acquiesced in. Surely there is no con-stitutional objection to the admission of California. Those who object are at once brought to a stand when they attempt to prove any unconstitutionality. You are told the South is excluded from California. That is not the fact. Southern. ers are going there every day, and resping equally with the North a rich barvest from their labors. The South has no participation in the measures, say they. Who called the Convention? Why, a gentleman from the State of Mississippi. Who are the Senstors in Congress but two Sou gentlemen, one of whom is from this very State? They have made their way in this new country, as they can indeed do it any where. But I will not dwell on the subject any longer. There are many other arguments I could adduce, but I shall only instance one, because it is one that cuts and smooths the matter straight off, and comes, moreover, endorsed with the high authority of Mr. Calhouo, in his celebrated resolutions, where he says that new States can choose their own constitu-tions, &c. [Cheers.] When our Southern friends in Sout Carolina and elsewhere rail against us for the admission of

As regards the next question, viz the abrogation of the slave trade in the District of Columbis, it is a mighty small matter, a mere municipal regulation such as exists in other States. Why, the slaves have nearly all disappeared from the District. Formerly many negro traders had their marts there, but since I have been at Washington I have only seen one in which probably some six or seven slaves changed hands during the year. Nobody seemed to care or know any thing about it, and I conceive that the whole action in Congress was simply to shut that house up. [Cheers.] The same ordinance is now in force in this city; and now, because this five-mile, three-cornered concern wishes to have a similar municipal enactment, a thing too insignificant to be thought of, we find men gravely opposing the adjustment because of this trifling affair. [Cheers.]

her stand. But if she leaves politicians to speak for her, no one can feel assured of her position. If she fail to do her duty now, what an awful responsibility will rest upon her! She will be justly chargeable not only with having bartered away her own birthright for less than a mess of pottage, but with having made shipwreck of the cause of liberty throughout the world!

With great respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself your friend and obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART.

known that there are now five hundred slaves in Utah, and the only difficulty in the way of permanently establishing the institution there will arise from natural obstacles.

And now for the Texas question. This seems to me one of the advantageous settlements for the South, yet it is gravely asserted in some quarters that in voting for this bill we have given up one or two States to free soil. So far from doing so, we have rescued a large tract of country from free-soil, and have given it to slavery. Mr. D. then elucidated his argument very conclusively, but we cut it short for the purpose of giving insertion to some of the subsequent proceedings of the meeting. In this connexion the speaker also alluded to the absurd idea broached by the opponents of the compromise, that in giving ten millions for the Texas boundary, the South had been taxed two-thirds or three-fourths of the amount. Where is the proof, where are the data? exclaimed the Senator. [Cheers.] The settlement was equally honorable to the United States and to Texas. What was, moreover, the character of the debt which had thus been cancelled? It was a debt contracted in the holy cause of the Texan revowe have given up one or two States to free soil. So far from doing so, we have rescued a large tract of country from free-soil, and have given it to slavery. Mr. D. then elucidated his argument very conclusively, but we cut it short for the purpose of giving insertion to some of the subsequent proceedings of the meeting. In this connexion the speaker also alluded to the absurd idea broached by the opponents of the compromise, that in giving ten millions for the Texas boundary, the South had been taxed two-thirds or three-fourths of the amount. Where is the proof, where are the data? exclaimed the Senator. [Cheers.] The settlement was equally honorable to the United States and to Texas. What was, moreover, the character of the debt which had thus been cancelled? It was a debt contracted in the holy cause of the Texan revolution: a burden imposed upon her by coming out victorious It was a debt contracted in the holy cause of the Texan revolution; a burden imposed upon her by coming out victorious in the conflict with an empire six times her size. Seven long years were wasted in that war, and after the annexation Texas surrendered up her forts, her ships, her stores, &c., and we did not pay her one dollar. We paid for Louisiana fifteen millions. [Cheers.] This payment relieves Texas from a great incubus. She is destined to be one of the greatest States in the Union. Possessed as she is of immense resources, she seems designed to be the great champion and stronghold of the South. To have an extreme Southern State possessing 320,000 square miles of territory is a formidable advantage. [Cheers.] [Cheers.]
There remains only one other question to be noticed, and a very important one. I allude to the Fugitive Slave Law.

There remains only one other question to be noticed, and a very important one. I allude to the Fugitive Slave Law. Here we do not so immediately feel the importance of the measure, but the border States are deeply interested in it. This law never could have been passed without engrafting the other measures of the compromise on the statute book of the land. By acquiescing in that adjustment, the patriotic men of the North told us you shall have your own way. We did so. It was one of the greatest advantages of the compromise; every one admits it. Even the ultra Southern men admit its effectuality, but they say it won't be carried out. I don't believe any such thing. I am fully convinced it will be carried out. [Cheers.] There may be an occasional attempt to thwart its wholesome provisions, but the strong arm of the law will put down such suicidal endeavors. It comes, indeed, with a bad grace from Southern men to argue in advance that the law will not be enforced. The battle is being fought there manfully—not here. Webster, Dickinson, Cass, Douglas, are there, and they will assuredly triumph. [Great cheering.] It is unpatriotic, it is impellitic in the extreme, to herass the North by false doubts of their fealty. I will instance Chicago, where recently an attempt was made to evade the law. Did not Judge Douglas, at the risk of personal and political existence, throw himself into the part of the state o at the risk of personal and political existence, throw himself into the breach, and stem the tide of anarchy? He admoninto the breach, and stem the tide of anarchy? He admonished the fanatics to abstain, and they did abstain. [Cheers.] How must Judge Douglas and others equally patriotic and generous feel, when, ins'ead of meeting with encouragement in the quarter most desired, they are encountered by threats and menaces. I was taunted on my arrival here that I dared not repeat what I had said at Baton Rouge. I fling back these taunts, and again most emphatically assert that I am sure the North will abide by the compact. And I do so the more readily from what I heard to-day, namely, that Mr. Webster, on his return to Washington, stopped at great inconvenience two days at Boston, in order to ascertain if the authorities of the United States had done their duty in the matter of the slave Craits. His inquiries led to the result that this duty had not been faithfully performed, and I have no reason to doubt but that the officers in question will receive their just deserts. [Three hearty cheers for Webster.] Yes, fellow citizens, I not only repeat it, but with infinitely Yes, fellow-citizens, I not only repeat it, but with infinitely more emphasis than on a previous occasion, that this law with the observed. [Cheers.]

We are told we cannot confide in our President. I freely confess to having had my doubts and misgivings of him; but before he became elevated to the high office which he now holds, I sat with him in the same chamber for several months and found that he was a patriot. [Great cheering.] I opposed him in his election. I may oppose him again. That matters him in his election, I may oppose him again. That matters not, I know him well, and there is not a man in the country who would sooner sacrifice himself on the altar of his country. [Prolonged and tremendous cheering.] His acts have told the world so. [Cheers.] Look at the recent communication to a citizen of Georgia from the State Department. [Cheers.] I again repeat, the law will be carried out. Ought it to be tolerated when such men are ready to sacrifice themselves for their country's good? Ought it to be borne with? Are we to be sneeringly told, when we pick up a morning paper, that such men are traitors? This ought not to be.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the measures which constitute the recent adjustment. I do not pretend to say that Seward, or Hale, or Chase, will not propose a repeal. To be sure they will; it is their vocation, and they may obtain two or three votes. But the same men who so patriotically stood at their tion to a citizen of Georgia from the State Department votes. But the same men who so patriotically stood at their post last session will be there again, and assuredly they will selves up as the only true men of the South. If we had stood together in Congress we might have obtained better terms. There was a powerful number of Southern members opposed to it. Whose duty was it to yield? We were in the majority, and it is rather too much of a good thing to say that we divided the South. I hope then that, in the spirit of those admirable resolutions, you will faithfully, uncompromisingly, and unflinchingly stand by the Union, as the only solid foundation on which we can, as a nation, build up our hopes of hereafter, and as the only refuge for the lover of his coun ry in the hour of trouble, of peril, and of danger.

Mr. Downs took his seat amidst prolonged cheering and

applause. The Hon. H. S. FOOTE, Senator from Mississippi, having most opportunely arrived in the city onthree more, the prolonged echoes of which lasted for a few minutes, and then the band struck up Hail Columbia," which gave rise to another vociferous demonstration. General FOOTE spoke as follows:

It affords me very high satisfaction to address so large number of citizens of Louisians, and of other States—for I doubt not there are many of the latter—as are assembled on this occasion. I heard before that you stood united on the great question of the Union; I was rejoiced to hear it through the medium of a letter from my friend Gen. Downs, which I received on Monday last, in Jackson, and which afforded in-finite joy to the friends of the good cause in Mississippi. I must confess that my position is such, that were I diposed to be of an envious disposition, [cheers,] I should most assured-ly envy my honorable friend who has just addressed you. He has the good fortune to represent a people who are unanimous, whilst I have the misfortune to represent a constituency not entirely unanimous. [Laughter] Though our Governor has eaten lately of the insane root, and some of the juvenile members of the Legislature have largely partaken of the infection, I am gratified to state that the people are sound. I know it to be so: I speak of that of which I have more ample evidence then any other man. I have traversed the State through its whole breadth and length; I have sounded popusentiment, and have not found more than six disuni who have ever dared to show their hands. The honor of our State is safe, and will be redeemed in good time. The Conrention, to be sure, will be called—the Governor will so arrange matters—but we intend to fill it with Union-loving men.

And I have another consolation to proffer. Though the State
of South Carolinia wants to secede, and I believe she will seede, yet I imagine it will be only a nominal secession, say for two or three months. Their Senators and Representatives will probably stay away from Washington, and I believe that will probably stay away from Washington, and I believe that a proper self-respect ought to keep them at home. If every thing, however, goes right, and I believe it will, provided the President be not a blood-thirsty man, and I do not think he is, we shall soon find them in their seats again. My friend (Gen. Downs) can vouch for the fact that South Carolina gentlemen are just as fond of speaking as I am, and that is a temptation not lightly to be resisted; in addition to which they are as fond of good dinners and social interchanges as most gentlemen at Washington. [Cheers and laughter.]

I think, as I have already stated, that South Carolina will second a laughter of the second o

secede ; but I am consoled by the reflection that she will be alone. In Virginia secession cannot obtain a foothold. No Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. The man does not live who dares breathe the doctrine broached elsewhere by men in high places. The sentiment of Maryland is undivid-ed; we all know that. In North Carolina my venerable friend Mr. Venable leads about one hundred secessionists, friend Mr. venable leads about one hundred secessionists, just enough for the purposes of a corporal's guard, and to cover him from that profound odium which must attach to all who profess such unhallowed principles. In Tennessee, where repose the askes of Jackson and Polk, I have only heard of one secessionist, and he has the strange honor, accomplished by stranger means, of being one of the Senators from that State; I allude to Turney. It was only lately whilst on the borders of Tennessee that I was informed that even his trother Sam had abandoned him. [Cheers and even his trother Sam had abandoned him. [Cheers and laughter.] I can perceive no indication that Georgia is going to swerve from the right path. In Alabama, the wiss and patriotic Governor has declined to call the Legislature together, assuming very properly that there is no necessity for such a step. Mississippi I can answer for myself—and Texas has taken the money. [Immense cheering and laughter.] I see Colonel Howard, the Representative from the fidette, a Domestic Story from the French, by Matilda M. Hays, 1 vol.

The amount is about \$5,000. The undersigned will give all information in his power, and afford every heility for making the necessary proof.

J. D. HOWLAND, dee 9—wp3t

Brookville, Indiana.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, conducted by Charles Dickens, first volume bound

Fidette, a Domestic Story from the French, by Matilda M. Hays, 1 vol.

nd the Abolitionists and the Disunionists.

This charge of being a traitor to the Democratic party is one of the most surprising accusations I have ever heard broached. Neither of us ever had any vote challenged by a Democratic editor up to the period of the compromise. We voted then also with the mass of the Democratic party. So far, then, as these charges are concerned, I may treat them with

perfect indifference. [Cheers.]

And now as to the plan of adjustment, which has just been And now as to the pan of adjustment, which has just been so elequently touched upon by my distinguished friend, and in whose able speech I will just supply a chasm or two. Every one who recollects the facts connected with this question as they came before Congress, knew that the alternative was union or disunion, adjustment or secession. When the matter of the Texas boundary came up, and when the excitement in relation thereto had reached an alarming pitch, there mander of New Mexico to march his armed forces into the country, and there were also men in the South who were clamprous to send the Government troops to Texas. If, fellow citizens, a conflict of arms had then ensued, the Union indeed would have been dissolved. Mr. Clay himself remarked in the Senate that in such an encounter there were many men in the State of Kentucky who would have sided with and assisted Texas. And there were so-called highminded men who were urging on the conflict which must inevitably have resulted in the destruction of the Union. [Cheers.] As to the adjustment, admit even that it is not entirely satisfactory to the whole South, who ever knew a law that was holly free from imperfections.

"He who expects a perfect law to see, Expects what ne'er has been, ne'er can, and ne'er shall be. There was not one of those measures that did not need emendation, but the question was whether we should acquisce in partial evil or see the sun of Union go down in blood In the city of Jackson it was stated that the ten millions offered to Texas was a bribe. At Vickeburg I met General Quitman, and questioned him whether he really thought it a bribe. The Governor answered no, admitting that it was an honest proposition, which Texas could honestly entertain.

The admission of California was objected to on account of her leaves agreed to the country of the countr er large area, though Texas was much larger. Another objection was her extended seacoast, though that of Florida is even more extended. I will here state what no one can deny. I was authorized by the Committee of Thirteen to propose to the South the line of 36° 30' to the Pacific. Four Northern Senators were instructed to vote against any modification of the boundary lines; but if, on the other hand, four Southern votes could be obtained, the thing would have been so settled. I went round to various Senators. Mr. King, of Alabama, a true patriot and a true Southerner, agreed at once; so did Clemens. I went to various others who refused; I proposed it also to Mr. Soule, who, doubtless under conscientious influences, rejected the offer; and, as I said at the time, he declined it with hauteur. [Owing to the lateness of the hour we must now begin to con-dence.—Editors.]

At one time I hoped to carry it out. Well, our neighbor

of Arkansas, Mr. Sebastian, was in a state of painful tribu-lation; he faltered; half acceded one day and withdrew the next; tried again, but with doubtful success, and then that excellent gentleman, chiefly I suppose on account of the absence of his colleague, sat right bolt up and did not vote at

all. Rather a sorry conclusion to all my labors.

I will state the broad fact that Washington city was full disunionists last session. Not men who talked openly of dismion, but who squinted at such folly. I can prove it wheneve t may be necessary. When we proposed terms of agreement to those gentlemen, they rejected them, saying that things and come to such a pass that the South could not live with the North; the Northern mind was so unsound that it was

impossible to put up with them—just the same things as you see in some of the papers of this city.

Mr. Calhoun, whose address we signed, recommended the call of the Mississippi Convention. Why did he do so? I have got the proof in Mr. Calhoun's letters. Why, simply because he did not deem it expedient to have the call in South Carolius, on account of the odium which attached to her, arising from the former attempt at nullification. That Octo not flinch. Do you believe that Dickinson would back out? [Several voices, no?] Do you believe that Deaglas, who bearded the lion in his den, will recoil? Do you imagine for bearded the lion in his den, will recoil? Do you imagine for they could not rely on Mississippi for secession purposes. party. Mr. Clay, Mr. Cass, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Foote forgot party, and entered upon the settlement of the great questions like Americans, heart and soul. Nothing could ever have been obtained by party; every measure Let us remain united; it will not do for a few to set themson, and Cass would go for it. Mr. Calhoun, who was in a desponding mood, replied that no Southern man could intro-duce terms of compromise without di-gracing the South. He required additional constitutional guaranties; he required two residents, one from the North and one from the South, with a separate veto power. Gentlemen, I state this on the authority of a letter in the possession of Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina. Why, with such a state of things the Union would have broken to pieces in twelve months. The Nashville Convention met for that purpose, with the understanding that if these constitutional guaranties could not be obtained the Union was to be dissolved. There are Senators who insist on these constitutional guaranties, otherwise they are for disunion. These are facts.

We determined to admit California with all the boundary

pi, having most opportunely arrived in the city only half an hour previous, was then introduced to the meeting by Gen. Downs. The Bee says what have we lost? Have not the two California Senators, that his reception was of the most hearty and boisterous character. Three cheers, and three times To be sure they have. Recollect that some gentlemen, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, also, said that if slavery existed in California, a slave worth \$1,000 here would bring \$3,000 there within one year. If the climate suits, slavery will go there. Indeed there are already many more slaves in Calithere. Indeed there are already many more slaves in California than people imagine. I know it to be a fact, though I do not care about promulgating every thing I know. The incident caused some amusement in the police people of California are just as patriotic as any other State; they underwent many trials and withstood severe temptations. We left them without law and without Government, and still the principles of social order sprung up with wonderful rapidity. Persons went there in search of gold; and concurring as ty. Persons went there in search or gold; end of the I do phrenologically with Dr. Colman, I am persuaded if a regular phrenologist were sent out there, he would find more skulls with the organ of acquisitiveness strongly developed than in any portion of the known world. I do not desire to offend any body, but is it to be presumed that people of that kind are going to lose a capital chance of speculation? Three thousand dollars for one thousand dollars? No, in-

Mr. Foote then touched rapidly on the Utah and New Mexico bills, [of which we took full notes, but the lateness of the hour prevents us from transcribing them, ] and wound up with a few emphatic remarks on the fugitive slave law. In common with Gen. Downs, Mr. Foote emphatically believes that the law will be enforced. They say it will be repealed. I say never, NEVER! I say it again, if Congress were to re peal it; if Government refused to enforce it; if an act were passed preventing the slave trade between the States; if sla-very were abolished in the District of Columbia—why, then, I conceive the South would have the right to despair. Then we would rise as one man, not as a petty body of factionists, not as a military chieftain who sighs for new laurels beyond what he has gained on Mexico. Then we would peaceably

But we have got just as good friends at the North as here and I have no fear of the result. I am willing to believe that Northerners are as good as Southerners. Mr. Dickinson stated that if such things could be done as I have just enumerated, he would be bound to stand by the South.

I rejoice more than on any occasion at the indications I see around me to sus am the Union. I shall be prepared to state

abroad that if every State proved faithless to her trust, Louis-iana would nevertheless be found to uphold the institutions of our fathers. I doubt not of the fact when I see such determination, such resolution, and such firmness evinced in de-fisnce of all sophistry. And that you will five and die under he American flag is the prayer of him who now takes an affectionate leave of this audience.

Mr. Foorz spoke till 10 o'clock, and was repeatedly cheer

ed. When he sat down the applause was tremendous.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

THE will of Isaac S. Sweringen, late of Franklin county, Indiana, deceased, provides that after the death of his widow, notice shall be given to his legal distributees to prove their right to share in the distribution of his personal estate, and that all who do not make such proof within three years from the giving of such notice shall be precluded from any share whatever in such distribution. Mrs. Barbara Sweringen, the widow of said testator, died 4th July, 1848. Notice in accordance with the will was then given. Hitherto but a single claim, out of a number known to exist, has been proved. All persons interested are warned that said estate will be probably distributed some time during the year 1851. The amount is about \$5,000. The undersigned will give all information in his power, and afford every facility for making the necessary proof.

J. D. HOWLAND, dee 9—wp3t

Brookville, Indiana. NOTICE TO HEIRS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Dr. Riz, of the Hudson's Bay service, has been directed o revisit the north shores of the North American co in search of Sir John FRANKLIN.

It is contemplated to erect, as a monument to the celebrated George Stephenson, a single stone, several feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle.

The last link in the great chain of railway coast comm cation along the eastern and southern ports of the kingdom is now accomplished, by the completion of the works on the Ashford, Rye, and Hastings Railway.

The annual cost of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain is computed at four hundred millions of dollars.

A weaver at Bradford, England, has been for some time employed in weaving in a piece of cloth the whole of the New Testament. He has lately completed the four Gospels, and has made some advance in the Acts of the Apostles.

A large importation of horse radish recently arrived in England from Hamburg. It consisted of 1,043 packages of horse radish, which, being a raw vegetable, is not liable to duties. The fossil floras of France, England, Germany, and Scandinavia exhibit ferns nearly fifty feet high, and with branches three feet in diameter, or nine feet in circumference.

In 1774 an apparently deserted ship was met in the polar ses, incumbered with snow and ice. On bearding her, a solitary man was found in the cabin, his fingers holding a pen, while before him laid the record which he had traced twelve years before. No appearance of decay was visible, except a little green mould upon his forehead.

M. Poitevin, accompanied by M. Menze, on Sunday, made an ascent from the Champ de Mars in his immense balloon, to which was attached a bullock, bearing on its back Madame Poitevin, crowned with roses and clad in a white dress, over which was thrown a purple velvet clock embroidered with gold. The balloon passed over the Invalides, an im mense crowd witnessing its progress.

Upwards of thirty Arabian horses, purchased for the Queen of Spain in Africa, have been landed at Marseilles, whence they have started for Madrid.

J. W. PENNINGTON, the colored clergyman of New York, who for two years has attended the World's Peace Congress, recently received the title of D. D. from the University of Heidelberg, Germany; the first African who has ever received the honor from a European University. He visited Heidelberg to accept the diploma.

The Religious Society in Paris has purchased one of the finest houses in the Rue de Grenelle, Faubourg St. Germain, for a double object—namely, the education of missionaries and the reception of converts into the Roman Catholic Church. It is also stated that the labors of the society will be particularly devoted to Great Britain.

Mr. BENJAMIN, a Jew, of Lincoln, England, recently purchased at auction a superbly carved altar piece, valued at \$1,500, and presented it to the Protestant Church in that On Sunday, two weeks since, a Te Deum was sung at all

the Catholic churches and chapels in Liverpool in thanksgiv-ing for the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in England. Letters from Algiers announce the most disastrous effects of the cholera. In two days one hundred and fifty persons fell victims to this disease.

There is a sloop, a vessel belonging to the port of Aberyst-witch, about one hundred and forty years old. She has made several voyages this year to the West of England; she looks well, and is considered seaworthy. . Mr. Owens, of Manchester, has bequeathed £100,000 for

the erection of a college in Manchester, where the same system of education is to be adopted as that pursued at Cambridge and Oxford. A singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. Fossil eggs of an enormous size have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is two feet eight inches lengthwise, and two feet two inches round the middle.

A new electric light is exhibiting in London at the Polytechnic. A strip of silver foil pasted on the ceiling gives a light equal to two thousand candles.

The Debats states that the number of French exhibiters at the Great Exhibition of 1851 will exceed 1,500. Queen VICTORIA has designed a carpet for the fair of 1851. The annual yield of gold in California and Russia is esti-

Upwards of 24,000 herrings were caught off the coast of Anglesey, a short time since, by one fishing boat, and on Tue-day a second batch of 18,000. The Comercio of Cadiz says that five steamships belonging to

the royal navy are to be launched on the 19th instant, of 500 horse power construction. The Spanish Government has resolved to establish an as tronomical observatory at Madrid.

The muniments of the Duke of Wellington are said to be carefully arranged and preserved in the vaults of the basement of Apsley House.

A French physician states that the vapor bath is an effectual cure for hydrophobia. The Pope has been burnt in effigy at Tewksbury.

On the 11th of July, the Sharpshooter, Captain Bailey, captured the Brazilian slave brigantine Julia, off Campos. This vessel had only four days previously landed 320 slaves, and was then on her way to Capitania to take on board provisions prior to again proceeding to the Congo, coast of Africa. Ministers intend, immediately after the re-assembling of Parliament, to introduce a measure for the extension of the electoral qualification in cities, boroughs, and counties.

The Emperor of Russia has resolved to have copies, in default of the originals, of all the great paintings of the old masters of all schools; and he is at present causing to be copied in Venice two great works of Titian: "The Assumption" and "The Martyrdom of St. Stephen." His Majesty pays liberally, as much as £800 or even £1,000 per copy. For sixteen portraits or sketches of Titian he gave not less than

Mr. Gibson, the celebrated sculptor, who resides at Rome, has received the commission for the statue of her Majesty, to be placed in the new palace of Westminster.

The Cholera is raging at Cephalonia. Out of a thousand

cases, five hundred have terminated fatally. It has not, and never has, penetrated into Greece; but a severe fever is doing great damage there. .

It is confidently reported in military circles that the large sum of sixteen thousand pounds has been offered by the major of a lancer regiment, recently quartered here, for the purchase of the lieutenant-colonelcy, and refused after two days' deliberation. The highest sum ever given for the purchase of a step was, we believe, £20,000.—Brighton Paper.

A LBION K. PARRIS will attend to any business in the Supreme Court of the United Stales that may be entrusted to his care. He will also attend to business before ongress and the Executive Departments. dec 2—eo1m

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR DECEMBER, 1850. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. 50,000 Dollars ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 142, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1850.
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15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

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1 splendid prize of. \$70,000 | 1 prize of. \$5,000 |
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